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THE WEATHER.
Washington, April 16.—For Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Kansas: Fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Missouri: Fair; warmer; variable winds; becoming southerly.

Stations. Bar. W. m. P. m. W. e. h. r.

Blanchard, N. D.	30.14	58	60	Cloudy
Des Moines, Ia.	30.24	50	50	Clear
Duluth, Minn.	30.09	70	60	Clear
Galena, Mo.	30.10	70	60	Clear
Kansas City, Mo.	30.24	54	50	Clear
New Orleans, La.	30.06	72	60	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	30.18	56	60	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	30.18	48	40	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	30.18	48	40	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.25	52	60	Clear

IN LEAGUE WITH BRIBERY.

We see no reason to alter the opinion that the hoodie investigation at Topeka will result in a farce—at least, in the sense that no one will be brought to punishment for offering or accepting bribes. As the investigation progresses it is becoming more and more apparent that the Populists have no intention of convicting any one. At the outset it was undoubtedly the belief of the Populist managers that they could make political capital by parading this investigation in the name of superior virtue and honesty; and they were no doubt also influenced by the belief that having control of all the machinery they would be enabled to smother the character of a law of Republicans. But, contrary to expectation, the testimony so far accumulated reflects solely upon the Populist members of the legislature, and the investigation would be dropped like a hot brick to-morrow if any half decent way should offer itself. In its present aspect the inquiry displays a remarkable example of a political party being hoist by its own petard.

That the Populists have no real intention of convicting any one of bribery would seem to be well established by the manner in which the Populist members of the legislature go upon the witness stand and give in their testimony. With hardly an exception they have related instances of bribery, attempted either upon themselves or other members, and then point blank refused to divulge the names of the bribers. Where a few of the culprits have been named it was clearly for the gratification of some political vengeance, as in the case of ex-Governor Lewelling, who appears to have the whole pack upon his trail, and yet it is doubtful if he has gone to greater depths of infamy than many of his pursuers. Instead of becoming instruments of justice, these alleged reformers have appeared as aiders and abettors of the criminals, and if the culprits go free it will be because a large number of the Populist members of the legislature have become their protectors in defiance of the law, the decrees and the oaths which they took when going upon the witness stand.

Another feature of this investigation which must have struck the public is the ease and facility with which the reformers commit perjury. No less than eight of the members of the house and senate have taken the stand and testified that eight other members had sworn to point blank lies. There is no escaping the conclusion that on one side or the other eight of these witnesses are perjurers.

But in calling this investigation a farce it should not be assumed for a moment that there will be anything farcical about the result. It will have on the Populist party. If it should stop right now the people of Kansas would require no further proof that the lawmaking power had fallen into the hands of the most corrupt lot of scoundrels who ever escaped the penitentiary. The developments are not at all surprising to people familiar enough with human history to know that without an exception for three thousand years the professional agitator has been a scoundrel. From the day the old Pharisee stood upon the street corner and thanked God that he was not as other men, the holler-than-thou politician who has presented himself as a benefactor of mankind has been either a valiant demagogue or a hypocritical rhymer—and usually he unites these two qualities. It is the most natural thing in the world that the Populists who camped last fall upon their own superior honesty should develop into hoodlums and perjurers before they had time to rightly warm the seats in which the misguided people of Kansas had placed them. It is nothing new in human history, and the only wonder is that Kansas should have needed to take the lesson.

AS TO WEEDS.

It is gratifying to learn from Mr. Munson, of the upper house of the council, that the city is to be saved from the weed nuisance this year. All Kansas City people who have memories fifteen months long remember the wilderness of weeds through which pedestrians on the side streets had to grope last summer. The sidewalks—especially the board sidewalks—were lined and arched with the rank growth, and vacant lots were so many impenetrable forests. When the authorities finally undertook to cope with the nuisance it was too big to handle with the facilities then available.

Mr. Munson says timely action is to be taken this season, and the weeds will be kept down. That is the right idea. It is much easier to mow down, or hoe down, weeds when they are young and tender than to chop them down when they grow tall and tough. In dealing with the weed nuisance, as in many other things, prevention is still worth several times its weight in cure.

The street department ought to be given sufficient allowance for this purpose and held responsible for results.

As to vacant lots, it seemed to be unofficially decided last year that non-resident owners could not be forced to cut weeds on their premises. There is good reason to believe that this is mere chimney-corner law. If a non-resident should attempt to run a slaughter-house on a city lot he would be compelled to abandon the job in short order. If he can be made to abate one kind of nuisance he can be made to abate any other kind. An honest effort should be put forth, at least, to reach the unenterprising non-resident on the weed question.

The Journal trusts that Mr. Munson was talking with knowledge, and that he will omit no effort to make good his statements.

INORDINATE WEALTH, TWO MILLIONS.

"The Kansas Populists," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "shrink from saying what they mean by inordinate wealth." This assertion has appeared several times. It is untrue. The Kansas Populists who organized the movement to tax great wealth published a tabulated statement some weeks ago telling just what they mean. They propose a graduated tax on wealth, ranging from 1 cent on \$2,000.00 to 25 cents on \$10,000.00 or over. Anything under \$2,000.00 is to be exempt.

Of course the proposition is nonsense. The men behind it are the same "reformers" who have been proposing wild and impossible things in Kansas for the last ten years. It is not worth noticing except by those interested in seeing how many different ways Kansas Populists can exploit their lack of common sense in a given time. Schemes of this sort, while amusingly foolish, are not harmful. They will never come to anything. It is when Populist crankiness begins to "reform" the railroads and the insurance business and the educational institutions that Kansas bleeds.

FAIR PLAY FOR A BRIGHT BOY.

Congressman Shattuck, of Ohio, has the right kind of pluck. In his district an examination of applicants for a naval cadetship was recently held, and the contestant who took highest rank was a Cincinnati colored boy named Bundy. A tempest at once arose in the Annapolis school. Many students declared they would resign if a negro was admitted, and General Shattuck was strongly urged to turn down the winner and appoint a white lad.

But Shattuck objects. He declares the colored boy won fairly and is entitled to the honor, and shall have it. He somewhat doubts the wisdom of Bundy's subjecting himself to possible persecutions from the white cadets, but he will stand by the boy if the boy's courage holds out.

The congressman's position is sound. The authorities of the naval academy, instead of remonstrating with him, should endorse his course and proffer the assurance that Bundy will be duly protected in his person and rights. If the discipline of the institution is not sufficient to guarantee personal safety to every student there is something wrong.

HOMEGROWN SLANDERS.

One doesn't have to search far to discover a moral in an incident related by J. W. Moore, until recently a member of the Kansas stock commission. Mr. Moore's duties took him to Mexico last fall, and while there he was detained for a day by a distinguished officer of the Mexican republic. In the course of the conversation the Mexican remarked that he had never heard but one class or nationality of people say unkind things of the United States. With visions of Chinamen or South Africans in his mind Mr. Moore demanded to know what people uttered slanderous things against the best government on earth, and his surprise may be imagined when the Mexican quietly replied: "The only people I have ever heard abuse the United States government were the Americans themselves."

This is a true indictment. The liberty of speech of which we boast often degenerates into license. In every political campaign men may be found whose stock in trade is abuse of the government. To follow them in their harangues would be to regard the government as something extraneous from the people themselves—an oppressor from whose oppressions the people are constantly striving to escape. It must strike the foreigner as peculiar that a government in which every citizen is a full and equal participant could take on any such character. It must be difficult for the dweller in a monarchy to understand how a government administered solely by public opinion can become a tyrant, and yet he could form no other conclusion after listening, for instance, to one of the Populist foreign speakers of last fall.

The people of the United States have full sway in administering the affairs of government. As government is, so they have made it. There never has been a time, over a longer period than from one election to another, when any governmental theory or practice stood against the wishes of a majority of the people. Those who denounce the government at any time are those who are in the minority and their denunciation is therefore nothing more or less than a denial of the right of the majority. Congress is the sovereign power of the American people, for it may impeach even the president. Congresses are made once every two years. In selecting this sovereign every man stands free and equal. The man who weighs four hundred pounds and stands seven feet high has only one vote, while the plucky of voting are may have the same. The president of a college can cast one vote and the man who sweeps out his office may cast one also. The president of the greatest railroad on earth has no more voting power than one of his section hands. Before the law all men are equal, and under the law the majority must rule.

It is the fashion of the agitators, who are in the minority, and who will ever be, to denounce congress as having betrayed the will of the people. There is no instance on record where the United States congress has betrayed any wish of the American people expressed intelligently at the polls. Political treason is a rarity in American affairs. For it means not only disgrace, but political death as well. At times congress has misinterpreted the wishes of the people and found its punishment in overwhelming defeat at the first subsequent election, but there is no instance where a congress has deliberately betrayed an issue upon which it secured election. The inference from this must therefore be that the people are really and truly the government of themselves, and any one who says to the contrary is a slanderer of his country and an enemy to the republican form of government.

The Easter cleaning scheme was so generally commended that the public was surprised to find opposition to its successful completion in the city council. Fortunately

the board of public works was broader minded than some of the councilmen, and the good work will go on to a finish.

W. J. Bryan says "the position taken by the Democratic party in 1896 will not be surrendered." If the Democratic party means to hold the position taken by it in the latter part of 1896 it can do so very easily by simply lying still and gazing at the stars.

To avoid possible mistake it may be well to explain that the establishment of free public baths in Kansas City will not require the addition to our aldermanic force of a "Bath-house John," of the Chicago variety.

Jerry Simpson cannot be blamed for disapproving of the speaker's arbitrary methods, but it is very foolish for a statesman of Jerry's height to attempt to call down a grown-up man like Tom Reed.

In order to enhance the price of dairy products a Chicago scientist proposes to pasteurize milk and butter. He should understand that it is also important to pasteurize the cow.

Having become acquainted with the furniture of his new office, Assistant Secretary Bristow has pulled off his coat and undertaken to show his hungry Republican friends what he is there for.

The Populist investigating committee in Kansas might as well go ahead with the work of killing its party. The job is too far along now to save anything by throwing it up.

Speaker Reed might agree, by way of compromise, that the committees shall be appointed at the regular session next winter.

Having passed the tariff bill, the house is now keeping the senate company in its dignified work of doing nothing in particular.

MISSOURI POINTS.

Joplin turned out a tremendous house to see Jack McAuliffe and his pug dog, but to no avail. The crowd was disappointed and disgusted at the limited amount of goods spilled.

Judge Bower, recently of California, but for many years a citizen of Carthage and a recognized Republican leader there, died at the residence of his son in Topeka a few days ago, after a lingering illness.

An energetic prosecuting attorney over in Ray county has plugged up the Richmond slot-machines.

Trenton is making elaborate preparations for tendering itself a reception as a sort of housewarming for its new city hall next Saturday.

George Rogers is a thrifty Caldwell county farmer who planted corn last week because it was the right time of year, regardless of the Arctic breezes that whistled through his whiskers.

For the first time in twenty years Liberty went "wet" at the election the other day, and by a vote of nearly two to one.

The mayor and council in Warrensburg are again deadlocked, as they were two years ago, over the appointment of a night watchman and a janitor.

Professor Steadman, of the Agricultural college, has issued a bulletin concerning the use of a spray mixture, consisting of one pound of paris green, three pounds of fresh lime and 150 gallons of water, which, he says, will rid the apple trees of the recently discovered insect pests.

Of course, it isn't at all to be wondered at that Sedalia saw the airship the night following the closing of the deal for the big "Katy" shops. Even sea serpents are pardonable on such exceptionally felicitous occasions.

One recent evidence of increasing prosperity is fiercely resented by Jasper county people; namely, the flat 20 per cent raise by the state board of equalization in the tax valuation of property there, amounting to more than \$2,000,000.

Jasper county claims a distinction that it accords to no other in either Missouri or Kansas; the possession within its territorial limits of four separate municipalities—Joplin, Carthage, Webb City and Cartersville—in each of which the population exceeds 5,000.

A Belgium firm has established an agency in Joplin for the purchase and exportation of Jasper county corn.

There are on exhibition in a Clinton store a guitar and banjo made by Eugene Hall, a young man living in the neighborhood of Clinton, who has made the marvels of beauty and skillful workmanship. Black walnut is the material used, and both instruments are inlaid with lighter colored woods, and pearls obtained from mussel shells.

Some one broke into and thoroughly ransacked Clinton postoffice the other night, but carried nothing away. The presumption is that the caller was only looking for the letter that never came.

The action of the voters in Warrensburg, the location of the state normal school, in providing at the election last week for only six months' school, is being severely and deservedly criticised by the press generally.

Clinton secures the necessary funds for maintaining its fire department by reserving for it exclusively the sprinkling privileges.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Hon. Thomas Benton Murdock, the well known newspaper man of Eldorado, has been spending a month in Eastern cities. While in Washington he was interviewed by a newspaper, and from a "stand up for Kansas" aspect the product is as valuable as any editorial that has appeared. Hon. Thomas Benton has taken an exceedingly optimistic view of things generally, it cannot be said in truth that he has drawn the long bow anywhere.

"Oh, yes," said the Eldorado man on an occasion, "we had quite a dry spell in 1890, and some grasshoppers flew over the state on their way to Arkansas in 1874. And we occasionally have some stiff prairie breezes, but as to droughts, grasshoppers and locusts, I don't know of any, nor have I any crop eaten, nor have I been blown away; and if you can find a better looking, better fed and better preserved young man in Washington, of my age, I would like to see him. Of course you people would call me a 'hayseed' or 'red hatter' from the wild and woolly West, and I own to it. But then, we are better fed, better clothed, better read, travel more, have more churches, schools and railways, and get more out of life than any people in the world; and if you will name a spot on the earth where there is not a Kansas man at the head of the procession, I will own up that we are behind the times."

After recounting facts that Kansas had no debt; that in time she would have twenty millions in her school fund, and that Butler county was nothing short of a slice of the Garden of Eden, Colonel Murdock proceeded to follow up with the following: "Bless my soul, we live as no other people do. I was out in the campaign last fall—in fact, I am out every fall—and stopped over night at a good many farm houses, during September and October. You people down here are so good that you would call me a 'hayseed' or 'red hatter' from the coast, who figure on the cost of every-

thing you buy, and who wear yourselves out trying to live within your incomes, and don't know the difference between a 'hayseed' and a 'red hatter'."

"Most forerhanded farmers have room-eries, and—"

"What the thunder is a roomery?"

"A place where mushrooms are cultivated, and where the farmer and his family live in a roomery, and will be a good many thousands of feet nearer God and heaven than you will ever get if you remain here."

"No, I thank you, I never smoke and never take anything away from home. Good-by; come and see me; my postoffice address is Eldorado, Kas."

Strained Interstate Relations.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.
The strained relations which have arisen between the states of New York and Michigan over the dual role of the sheriff of Lenawee county, in the latter state, as executive of Michigan justice and as sheriff of New York, have been made more acute by the state of New York. Both in the aspects of justice and practical politics New York has the right to feel aggrieved, and Governor Pinckney hardly is true to the principles of the stern Roman unless he delivers the sheriff aforesaid over to the rod which New York has in pickle for him.

The trouble arose over a man who is alleged to have disappeared from Michigan in company with funds and property belonging to others. Being arrested in New York on request of the Michigan authorities and delivered up to the custody of the sheriff of New York, by appearing on the street the next day a free man. It subsequently develops that he paid the sheriff a sum of money adequate to secure his release, and the sheriff returned to Michigan, apparently happy in the belief that so long as he had the money it was not worth while to take an unduly acquisitive citizen away from the vicinity of Wall street in order to impose the cost of trying him and keeping him in prison on the custodial regions about Adrain. It is not asserted that the sheriff pocketed the money, but that the sheriff's abatement from the ultimate possibilities due to the payment of cash in New York, not unreasonably claims that when she has, on request, captured one of Michigan's undesirable citizens it is Michigan's duty to take him away. This position is supported by a variety of reasons.

In the first place New York does not want to take all that fuss for nothing. Next, New York can allege with much force that it has already a full supply of citizens who have a disposition to run away from others, and needs no reinforcement from Michigan's stock in that line. Finally, it is not impossible that the reflection of the New York officers, that if the business was settled by the payment of cash in hand to the officers they could have avoided to that part of the business themselves, without troubling the Lenawee man to take the long trip, has added to the dissatisfaction in the latter state.

All events, after brooding over these things, New York has got rather heated under the collar. Requested to arrest the man again, New York pointedly replies that she has been arrested before, and that he did not stay arrested in New York. Then flinging its caster in the ring it asserts that the sheriff aforesaid in taking the money and turning the prisoner over to the peace officers of Michigan, is guilty of a crime, and calls on Governor Pingree to give him up. This reasonable request we regret to say Pingree has refused.

It is where Pingree is wrong. The custom which this officer represents might contain very lucrative possibilities for sheriffs; but that is not the purpose of interstate commerce in fugitives from justice. Since the New York authorities caught the Michigan fugitive, they should recognize that reciprocity requires him to send back the sheriff who turned the prisoner loose, and let the New York courts work their will upon him.

United States at French Exposition.

From the Chicago Tribune-Herald.
Senator Mason introduced in the senate Wednesday a joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French government to take part in the international exposition to be held in Paris in 1900.

The resolution requests the governors of the states and territories to invite their citizens to exhibit in the exposition, and also asks the commission of their arts and industries at the exposition. It also provides for the appointment by the president of a commissioner general to represent the United States in the exposition and the charge of their exhibit, and also assigns to the commissioner general, and nine scientific experts, the resolution calls for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the expenses of the American exhibit.

The resolution will have the cordial endorsement and hearty support of the American people. Our own national pride and the national comity that exists between the two great republics require that we take part in the exposition, and that we exhibit shall adequately represent the commercial, industrial, artistic and educational progress of the nation to which the brave Lafayette gave his sword in the days of the revolution.

The French exhibit at the world's fair was one of the most important features of that great exposition. It was magnificent in its display of the products of mechanician and art, and was regarded by many as the most attractive of all the foreign exhibits.

This nation should respond in 1900 in a manner generously commensurate with our resources. Our contribution to this international exposition should be projected on a broad and liberal scale, and should fittingly exemplify the advanced civilization of the United States and the progress of our republics. No time should be lost in passing Senator Mason's bill.

Benefactor Pearson's Birthday.

From the Chicago Tribune.
Dr. D. K. Pearson, whose benefactions to young and struggling colleges (Drury, at Springfield, among them) have secured for him national fame, celebrated yesterday his birthday. The most gratifying feature of the celebration was the large number of dispatches and letters of congratulation he received from all over the United States. Among them was the following from the Hon. Charles C. Frost, president of the B. K. College:

"Berea depot, Ky., April 13.—To D. K. Pearson, Hinsdale, Ill.: I congratulate you on your birthday. Your benefactions to young men are your grandchild. Ten thousand students are your grandchildren. This hundredth birthday of yours may live long to the glory of the world with the young Lincoln of to-day."

Similar greetings came from Mount Holyoke to Tacoma. This does a good deed shine in a naughty world.

Beans vs. Whist.

From the New York Sun.
Having reformed pretty much everything else, the Massachusetts reformers are now chanting war songs and blaring with playing whist for prizes. It seems that many Massachusetts women divert themselves by playing whist and that some of them play that strenuous and enchanting game morning, noon and night. The town of Waltham seems to be an especially good example of the whist habit. Mrs. Kate Brown, "president of the W. C. T. U. branch in Waltham and the crusader against prize whist," has started a reformation of the Boston Journal by informing him that "a party of ladies were forming a morning whist club, saying that they could just as well pass a couple of hours in the morning playing whist."

"Already," said Mrs. Brown, "the women of Waltham were playing whist afternoon and evening, and I thought the last proposition, to spend their mornings at the same pastime, was carrying the matter too far, and that it was time to call a halt." There are other Waltham reformers forming a society of morning whist. The practice of morning whist prevails. This practice against morning whist do not appear clearly, but on general grounds it must be pronounced bad from a Massachusetts point of view, for the players en-

joy the game. Besides, the mind may be weary by playing whist the living day, and the evening games of it be less brilliant in memory. In mathematics, and in that sublime clairvoyance to which old experience doth attain. Probably the legislature will be called upon to interfere, although whist is not a legislative game.

Everything Running Right.

From the Boston Herald.
So far as the condition of the treasury and business men have a solid basis for hopefulness. Everything is running right. The gold reserve is steadily rising under the inflow from the domestic production of the yellow metal—the best possible influence for the support of the currency. Last week the reserve gained another point in its upward movement, rising above the \$125,000,000 line. To be exact in the matter, it now stands at \$125,143,438, an increase of \$127,895 since January 1, and of no less than \$51,418,342 in the fiscal year, a period which has run over nine months. This growth of the reserve, and the fact that the growth continues at a very gratifying rate without the stimulus of foreign supplies, is a very favorable symptom, for it shows that in spite of the persistent efforts which have been made in the past four years to discredit our present currency system, that system still commands the confidence of the country as fully as it did before it was so thoroughly assailed.

Another very welcome feature in the current returns from the treasury is found in the largeness of the receipts. In March, as our readers may remember, the monthly deficit disappeared, to give place to a surplus of a little over \$300,000. This month, thus far, there is a deficit of \$1,990,512, but its reappearance is attributed to heavy payments of interest and pensions, which run large during the first third of the month. Yet, large as the disbursements have been, the surplus in April, in spite of the persistent efforts which have been made in the past four years to discredit our present currency system, that system still commands the confidence of the country as fully as it did before it was so thoroughly assailed.

Greece's Strength Turkey's Weakness.

From the Chicago Record.
The attitude of Greece is indeed that of David attacking Goliath. Its weapons are like David's sling and stone, and its numbers are like the few men who were with him. The Greeks know how to use them. In numbers the Greek soldiers are a mere handful compared with the Turks. But if defeated in pitched battle by overwhelming numbers they can, and ought, to take to the hills. The powers intervene, resort to guerrilla warfare. The Turks would then be as helpless as the Spanish are in Cuba. That they have managed the kind of fighting is illustrated in their failure, after centuries of effort, to subdue the petty Montenegrin state.

But fighting, in case of war, will not be confined to the land. The warfare upon the sea may even be the more important. Turkey has a much larger navy than Greece, but it is practically worthless, while that of Greece is in excellent condition. Unless the powers sink the Greek fleet before war is declared it will be able to severely punish Turkey, several of whose most important commercial ports, such as Salonica and Smyrna, are not prepared for effective defense. It is this fact which has perhaps caused the powers to delay carrying out their threat to blockade Athens, in the face of King George's declaration that the moment that steps were taken he would declare war against Turkey. Should King George so declare war, he would be obliged to raise the blockade or establish the rigorous precedent of neutrals engaging in acts of war during war time, without having declared war, which they are not likely to do.

The Fish Hand for Man.

From the New York Tribune.
A leak in the bucket of Kansas rumor dropped upon the information that Mrs. Lease is going to abandon that state and take up her residence in New York. There is plenty of room for her here, and it would be not only ungallant, but untrue, to say that it was preferable to her company. But she must not expect to be taken up by her. The talking woman is abundant here; another more or less of little consequence. She comes and goes, breathing her fute-like note when and how she listeth, a stiff-necked and nerveless creature, not much heeding her. In order to take the town captive and divide attention with her occasional occasions of interest, Mrs. Lease would have to put on an amount of oratorical style which she has so far given no sign of ability to carry off.

Frightful Example.

From the Chicago Tribune.
When Miss Phoebe Couzins advised girls to marry rather than enter upon the life of it occurred to her that they might do best. Look at the appalling case of Mrs. Lease.

Feminine Journalism in Kentucky.

From the Chicago Post.
Somebody, recognizing our admiration for the varied fields of feminine endeavor, has sent us a copy of the special edition of the Louisville Courier-Journal, edited by a staff of ladies with charitable aims. The edition seems to be fairly up to the high standard of feminine publications, and we have read the various contributions on a multiplicity of topics with interest and profit. But we are somewhat doubtful of the character of the advertisements, a few of which we republish by way of illustration:

"Farmers and Shipbuilders Tobacco Warehouse Company."
"The Book of the Lion Brewery on Tap, Frank B. Thomas."
"Hurry up! Hurry up! Direct reports from all the races."

"Regan's. Best brands liquors, wines and cigars."
We looked in vain for the familiar features of our old friend, Mrs. Frank and we confess to a feeling of surprise that in a newspaper edited wholly by women this dear old philanthropist found no place or recognition. But to the sin of omission is not comparable to the sin of commission, and our horror at the presence of these advertisements of the emissaries of the accursed liquor power is not mitigated by the reflection that they are in the hands of such matters in Kentucky. What will Sister Willard say to this prostitution of feminine editorial talent? How will our helpful sisters of the local W. C. T. U. regard a newspaper prepared by women which tell its readers where to go for liquors, wines and cigars? What will be the emotions of George W. Cable when he learns that his daughter is writing for a paper which gives the address of the only saloon in town? And what will be the horror of every pious woman and mother who sees her sex aiding and abetting the destroyers of youth and virtue? We are charitable enough to make allowance for the ladies who have fallen into this grievous error. Although there are three business managers, headed by Salie Wolcott, a newspaper advertisement of this kind is a low fellow after the counting room was shut up and the ladies had gone home. And we confidently expect a card to this effect will be immediately published. What! Ladies accepting advertisements from saloons and cards from turf exchanges! Never!

At the Yiddis Klask.

From the New York Press.
"What?" roared the sultan angrily. "A Salvation Army band? And here all along I thought it was only the concert of the powers!"

In truth, the same element of harmony was conspicuously absent from both.

Time Is Short.

From the Indianapolis Journal.
"Something," said the Cuban general, "has got to be done, and it is a great pity that the time is so short."

"Why this haste?" asked the subordinate. "The baseball season in America opens in a few weeks."

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

"There is only one successful way of getting a man to do a thing," says a hotel clerk. "We have to send a boy to his door who will knock until he hears, and then tell him that there is a telegram for him. That always brings a commercial man out on one side. And as for the other side, it is for the telegram we just say: 'Sir, it is 3:29 o'clock.' He will stand the door shut with the biggest sort of an oath and tear about the room as mad as a wild bull. That was him, my pretty thoroughly, and he comes downstairs feeling so sheepish that he doesn't say a word. We practice that deception every morning. We've got to. The other morning we awoke a man in that way after trying the bell repeatedly. He was mad at first, but when he came downstairs he said it would have cost him \$50 if he had missed his train."

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of Wyoming, who, by the way, was for years a well known Missouri clergyman—is one of the most skillful fishermen and expert rifle shots in the West. He has been known to shoot a deer from the state of Port Laramie to the Yellowstone, and has killed game on every range. He is also an excellent preacher and a good man. Recently, as Tip told it in the New York Herald, he wanted money for the church, and as subscriptions and contributions were slow, he "took a little walk around." In a back room in Cheyenne he came across five of his congregation engaged in poker. Each had a comfortable stack of chips in front of him. These the bishop wiped and on the following day sent the bishop's stack to be cashed. The money—some \$700—was set down to the credit of "collections."

It is claimed that there are more suicides in summer than in winter. Several causes are assigned for this curious circumstance, and perhaps the most plausible is that the rivers in the winter are not only frozen